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MEMORANDUM OF REPORT
7-1-63

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

1507

ORIGIN Field	OFFICE Dallas, Texas		FILE NO. CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE: Protective Research	STATUS: Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION: Assassination of President Kennedy Robert H. Klause	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT: Dallas, Texas	PERIOD COVERED: 4-29/5-11/64		
INVESTIGATION MADE BY: SA John Joe Howlett			

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Investigation has not yet positively identified printer of "Wanted for Treason" leaflets. Investigation continued.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to my M/R dated 4-30-64.

Other Investigations

On 4-29-64 I interviewed Mr. Dean Campbell of the Dallas Times Herald. Mr. Campbell said that their route man, Mr. W. R. Wynn, 14537 Dennis Lane, Farmers Branch, Texas, saw some of the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets.

I interviewed Mr. Wynn and he stated that he found some leaflets around the Magnolia Building, 106 S. Akard, Dallas; United Fidelity Building, 1025 Elm, Dallas; and the Texas Bank Building, 810 Main, Dallas. Mr. Wynn said that these leaflets appeared two or three days prior to the parade and I showed him a copy of the printed "Wanted for Treason" leaflets and they were not the same leaflets. Mr. Wynn described the leaflets that he saw as being on white paper, approximately 8" x 11" or 9" x 12". The writing appeared to be in a red marking pencil and was handwritten and handprinted. He said he threw all of the leaflets away and did not have a sample, but from the best of his memory, they had printed on them, "Wanted for Treason," "J. F. Fink," and "Go Home J. F. Fink." Mr. Wynn said this was the first time he had seen the printed "Wanted for Treason" leaflet and that the ones found in the Dallas Times Herald circulation dispensers were not the same type of leaflet.

Mr. Campbell said that to the best of his knowledge, the leaflets appeared only on the route carried by Mr. Wynn. Mr. Campbell also said that the number of

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig & 2 cc	SPECIAL AGENT	5-12-64
Dallas	2 cc	APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 5-12-64

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leaflets in their street dispensers did not amount to the number indicated in some of the newspaper and magazine articles about the incident. Mr. Campbell said that he did not believe there was over a half dozen or maybe a dozen or so.

On 4-29-64 I telephoned FBI Agent Robert Gemberling and asked how many of the leaflets they had on hand. Mr. Gemberling checked his files and phoned back later to say that his reports do not indicate the number of leaflets that they received, only that they kept a few samples and turned some over to the Secret Service, Dallas. Agent Gemberling said that he was not positive as to the exact number, but guessed that they only had a few samples.

On 4-30-64, I interviewed Sheriff Bill Decker, Dallas County Sheriff, who produced twenty-two leaflets. Sheriff Decker said that his records have no information as to the total number of leaflets distributed and no attempt had been made to determine an estimate.

On 5-5-64 I interviewed Mr. J. T. Monk, of Monk Brothers, 2027 Young Street, Dallas. Mr. Monk said that he was uncertain as to the price of reproducing the pictures, therefore, was unable to determine the exact date that they made the negatives. The reason for this is because to the best of their memory, the pictures were line shots and did not require half-toning, as the pictures would have already been half-toned, but their price indicates that it was a half-tone job. Mr. Monk said that it was possible that in making the charge, that they looked at the picture and saw that it was half-toned and made the charge for this amount even though they simply made a line shot.

Mr. Monk said that he went on a vacation November 15, 1963, and returned to Dallas on November 22, 1963. To the best of his knowledge and that of his wife, Rita Monk, it was just a few days, or possibly the day before, they left on vacation. The tickets for Lettercraft during the month of November 1963 were searched completely and it is believed that the negative was made on either November 13 or November 14, 1963. On 11-13-63 a ticket shows one 5x8, charge $2.90 and one 5x6, charge $2.15, total bill $5.05. Mr. Monk said that he does not believe they would have shot two different size negatives in reproducing the pictures. On November 14, 1963, ticket indicates one 5x8, charge $2.90. Mr. Monk says that he believes this is the ticket for the transaction, however, the charge, $2.90, indicates half-tone pictures. For this reason, Mr. Monk said that he believes a mistake was made in billing the transaction.

Mrs. Rita Monk said that she noticed the negative as it was drying and looked at it. She said that she is fairly sure that there was only one negative, with both front and profile view, and that it was 5x8 inches in size.

Therefore, as best it can be determined, it appears that the negative was made and delivered on November 14, 1963.

Mr. Monk stated that they had lost the Lettercraft business since this incident. However, he replied that if they are going to be that way about it, he doesn't care if he ever gets their business again. Mr. Monk produced his records showing that Lettercraft made 10 purchases in September, 12 purchases in October, 16 purchases in November, and 1 purchase in December, 1963. In 1964, they made no purchases in January, 6 purchases in February, 6 purchases in March, and 1 purchase in April. Lettercraft failed to pay their bill, and Mr. Monk said that he contacted them and asked that they pay their bill and asked why they had not been receiving their business. They replied that they had not been doing any work which required the assistance of Monk Brothers. Lettercraft then paid its bill in February which dated back to November and covered the particular transaction under investigation.

Mr. Monk said that they never had received much line work for Lettercraft and that they mostly did half-tone and fine line work.

Mr. Monk said that he had known Robert Klause for several years, but did not know of any organizations or political activities that Klause had engaged in. Mr. Monk said from his experience, Robert Klause is poor to average in his work, and really does not know too much about the printing business.

Mr. Monk examined the circular (leaflet) and said that in his opinion, it was run on a small 1250 type press, running head first, top of the leaflet. Mr. Monk said that there were slurs in the ink running from top to bottom of the printed leaflet, which gave him this impression. Mr. Monk also called attention to the letters - E, A, and O - which gave him this impression. Mr. Monk also called attention to the letters - E, A, and O - which were closing up in places. Mr. Monk said that in his opinion, this indicated to him that the copy stand was not working properly. He said that it could either be insufficient vacuum or a sponge rubber type copy stand.

Mr. Monk said that he could not think of anything or see anything on the leaflet that would be traceable with any degree of certainty.

Mr. Monk also called attention to the fact that a smaller size type could have been used, then an enlarging line photograph taken, to increase the size of the type. Mr. Monk said that in view of the closed Es, As, and Os, and the general appearance of the leaflet, he thought this may be the case. Mr. Monk was asked how it came to his attention that he made the negatives for this leaflet. Mr. Monk said his wife's mother went out into her yard to work on Monday after the assassination and found one of the leaflets in the shrubery and flowers. She kept the leaflet and later showed it to Mrs. Rita Monk, who recognized the photographs to be similar to the negatives she had observed in their shop.

The leaflet was shown to Mr. Clifford Spencer, who actually did the photography, and he said that he believes they are the same. Mr. Clifford Spencer was interviewed and he said that he is not sure if it was a half-tone or line shot,

but to the best of his memory, he believes that it was a line shot. Mr. Spencer also said that to the best of his knowledge, there was only one negative made and that the pictures on the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets appear to be the same as the negative that he made.

On 5-5-64 I interviewed Mr. Joseph B. Harman, Office Manager, American Type Founders Company, Incorporated, 2276 Vantage, Dallas. Mr. Harman said that in his opinion, the type would not be traceable because of its common nature. Mr. Harman exhibited samples of all of the type manufactured by American Type Founders and there appeared to be two or three different types that were similar to those used on the leaflet. There was also several different sizes of the similar types. Mr. Harman also called attention to the fact that there are several other different companies that manufacture and sell type in this area.

In view of the common style of type used, the several different companies manufacturing type, and the various sizes within each style of type, it is believed that it is impossible to attempt to trace the type.

On 5-5-64 I reinterviewed Mr. James S. Wagnon, Vice-President, Olmsted-Kirk Paper Company. Mr. Wagnon furnished copies of all the orders for Lettercraft during 1964. All orders, other than the assorted dodger paper, like that used to print the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets, were disregarded. On 1-29-64 10,000 assorted dodgers were purchased. A shipping note said, "Today" and was signed by Billy Easom. On 3-20-64, 15,000 assorted dodgers were purchased. The shipping notice read, "Early Mon. A.M." and was signed by Klause. This was the total assorted dodger purchases for Lettercraft from Olmsted-Kirk Paper Company during 1964.

Mr. C. A. Kirby, Senior Foreman, Sanitation Department, City of Dallas, and Mr. M. O. Satterfield, Foreman, Sanitation Department, City of Dallas, were interviewed. They both stated that they had never seen any of the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets and that none of the Sanitation men had called them to their attention. It was determined that Mr. Ted Brashear, 2407 Community, Dallas, was the driver of the Sanitation Department truck which picked up trash from Lettercraft Printing Company, 2615 Oak Lawn. His assistants were Mr. C. O. Barnes, 4431 Helen, Dallas and Tommy Waters, Jr., 3403 Wheteley Place, Dallas. Tommy Waters was interviewed and stated that he had never seen the leaflets before. It was also noted that Mr. Waters can barely read and write. Mr. C. O. Barnes was interviewed and said that he had never seen the leaflets before. It was also noted that he could barely read and write.

Mr. Ted Brashear was interviewed and stated that he had never seen the leaflet before, however, he had picked up three garbage cans full of leaflets containing President Kennedy's picture. He said these were picked up about a week or two before the assassination and while he could not give me the exact address, he could take me to the location. Mr. Brashear said that most of their work is in the alleys and he does not know the street number where these were picked up. Mr. Brashear directed me to the alley behind

Lettercraft Printing Company and pointed out the garbage cans directly in the rear of Lettercraft Printing Company, as the location where these leaflets were picked up.

Mr. Brashear described these leaflets as being on white paper, approximately 12" x 14" and containing a large full face photograph of President Kennedy. To the best of his knowledge, there was no writing under the picture, other than President Kennedy's name. Mr. Brashear said that he remembers this because he was new on the route and had another man driving it while he was learning the route. At this time, Mr. Brashear was working the top of the truck and was the individual that emptied the garbage cans into the truck. He stated that he noticed the picture of President Kennedy and thought that it was a good picture so he got a handful that had not been bent up and soiled. He stated that he put these into the cab of his truck. To the best of his knowledge, he said there three garbage cans full and estimated that there must have been several thousand of them, as they had just been stuffed down in the gargabe cans.

Mr. Brashear stated that he had left these leaflets in the cab of his truck for a couple of weeks, then selected two or three of them and took them home. Mr. Brashear and I proceeded to his home and were informed by Mr. Brashear's wife that she had thrown the leaflets away. Since the time of the assassination, Mr. and Mrs. Brashear have moved twice and Mrs. Brashear said it was during one of these moves that she destroyed the leaflets.

From Mr. Brashear's description, the background of the picture was white instead of black, like the full face photograph on the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets. However, Mr. Brashear said that it was a full face photograph similar to the one on the"Wanted for Treason" leaflet.

On 5-6-64, SA Gene Wofford and I interviewed Robert Klause at Lettercraft Printing Company. Mr. Klause said that to the best of his memory, there were two negatives shot on the front and side profile of President Kennedy. He stated that he had no idea who the person was for whom he had the negatives made. He stated that an individual came to the print shop and asked that he, Klause, make the negatives for him. Robert Klause said that he thought he would be able to make the negatives himself so he took the job. However, he said that he later found out he could not copy the pictures. He said that he was having difficulty getting his screen to line up with the screen already on the picture he was trying to copy. From the way Klause talked, it appeared that he was attempting to half-tone a picture which had already been half-toned. He said that he was coming up with large black specks on his negative.

Robert Klause said that he was willing to cooperate in any way possible to help us identify the printer and/or financier of the leaflets. Klause was asked if he would be willing to take a lie detector test and he stated that he would be.

An attempt was made to run Klause on the polygraph and it was found to be busy. Klause agreed that when we set up the appointment we could contact him and that he would take the test. Later in the day, an appointment was obtained for 1 P.M. and unsuccessful efforts were made to locate Klause. During the afternoon, Klause phoned the Secret Service Office and talked with SA Patterson and informed SA Patterson that he, Klause, had talked with his attorney and his attorney said that he did not have to take the test and that he, Klause, had decided not to take the test. After obtaining this message from SA Patterson, SA Wofford and I attempted to relocate Klause, but without success.

Mr. Billy Easom, printer for Lettercraft Printing Company, was interviewed. Mr. Easom said that he had no idea who had printed the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet and that he had not observed any cuttings, plates, or blanket impressions around the printing shop. Billy Easom was asked if he would be willing to take a polygraph test and he replied that he would. However, he stated that he was going to have to work late to complete a job that had to be delivered the next day and asked that we delay the polygraph test. Billy Easom was informed that we would contact him later about the polygraph test.

On 5-6-64 Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, owners, Lettercraft Printing Company, were interviewed. Robert Klause is the son of Mrs. Mercer. Mrs. Mercer said that she felt sure the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets were not printed in her shop because she has not seen any evidence, spoilage, etc., resembling the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet. Mrs. Mercer also said that they have not done any political printing.

On 5-11-64, Robert Klause was reinterviewed at Lettercraft Printing Company. Robert Klause complained that we were taking him from his work and that he had a wife and three children to feed. He stated that he works strictly on a commission and that he is not making any money while talking with us. Extensive efforts were made to get Robert Klause to go on the polygraph, but he refused to do so. When asked why he agreed to go on it and changed his mind, he stated that he did not know his rights, but after consulting his attorney, he was informed that he did not have to take the test. In response to our questions, Klause admitted that we did not tell him he had to go on the test, but continued saying that he was unsure as to his position at that time, but after consulting an attorney, he does not want to take the test. Extensive efforts were also made to have Robert Klause name the individual for whom he had the negatives made, or printed the leaflets, but he continued to say that he did not know the individual.

Robert Klause said that his attorney was Don C. Alexander, Dallas Federal Savings Building, Phone RIverside 7-0374. In response to my question, Robert Klause said that he did not have an attorney as such, but that he had approached this attorney about the pending incident. Klause said that he had called Mr. Alexander and talked with him over the phone and received advice as to his rights. In response to my questioning, Klause said that he had not used this attorney before,

but that he had simply phoned him and talked with him over the phone. I asked Klause if the attorney would have remembered the incident and Klause replied that he doubted it, as he only talked with him for a few moments. I called Klause's attention to the fact that an attorney's product was his advice and that it seemed peculiar to me that an attorney would talk with a stranger over the phone, furnish advice, and not submit a bill. Klause replied that he didn't know about that. Two or three different attempts were made at questioning Klause along the lines of his attorney, and he continued to say that he didn't know if the attorney would remember it or not, but I was unable to get Klause to change his story.

Mrs. Mercer, owner of Lettercraft Printing Company, became quite upset during our visit. She stated that we were bothering her employees, getting them so excited and nervous, that they were unable to do their work. Mrs. Mercer was visibly disturbed and upset during our interview with her and she mentioned two or three different times why we wanted to run her printer, Billy Easom, on the lie detector. Mrs. Mercer said that she had contacted her attorney and found out that her son, Robert Klause, and her printer, Billy Easom, did not have to take a polygraph test unless they wanted to. Extensive efforts were made through Mrs. Mercer to get her to influence Robert Klause to take a polygraph examination, and get the matter settled. Mrs. Mercer indicated several times that she thought we were picking on her son because he had a prior criminal record and she attempted to name several other printing companies which she thought might run this type of work. It was pointed out to Mrs. Mercer that the leaflet was printed using the negative which her son had made. Since her son had had the negative in his possession, he was unable or would not identify the person to whom he gave it. Since this was the case, she was informed that our investigation would continue at her printing company until we exhausted all possible leads, or were able to trace it to another individual.

Mr. Mercer became quite upset during our visit and stated that we were hurting his business and keeping his employees from working. He also complained about our wanting to run their printer, Billy Easom, on the polygraph and said that he could not understand why Billy Easom should be dragged into this. Mr. Mercer indicated that they were quite busy and asked that we complete this investigation as soon as possible. Mr. Mercer was informed that it was our desire to complete this investigation as soon as we could, and that we felt sure that with the cooperation of Robert Klause we could finish the investigation in considerably less time.

An effort was made to get Robert Klause to accompany us to the office and he became quite upset and asked if we were charging him with anything. He was informed that he was not under arrest and was not being charged with anything, that we simply wanted to go downtown, contact his lawyer, and talk about the matter. Robert Klause asked to leave the room and he departed for a few minutes. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer returned shortly, wanting to know why we were taking Robert Klause downtown and wanted to know if he was being charged with anything. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer were informed that he was not being charged with

anything; that we simply asked that he come downtown with us. Mr. Mercer asked if Robert Klause had to go downtown with us and he was informed that we asked Robert Klause to go downtown with us. To this, Mr. Mercer replied, I suggest that he refuse to go downtown with you and stated that they just had too much work to do for Robert Klause to be going downtown with us. Mrs. Mercer was also quite disturbed and asked if Robert Klause was being charged with anything. She also was informed that he was not under arrest and was not being charged with anything; that we simply wanted to go downtown to contact his lawyer and talk about the matter.

Robert Klause stated that he had too much work to do to come downtown with us. He was asked to contact his lawyer and to make arrangements where we could all meet and talk about the matter. Robert Klause advised that he would contact this agent by 4:30 P.M., 5-11-64, or early morning 5-12-64.

During the two visits to Lettercraft Printing Company, the following information was obtained from the company records. On 11-5-63, Lettercraft received an order for 3,000 circulars, using the dodger paper like that used for the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets. The circulars were promised for delivery on 11-10-63. On 11-12-63, Lettercraft received an order for 15,000 circulars using the dodger paper. This was all of the dodger paper used for printing circulars during the months of October, November, and December, 1963. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, Robert Klause, and Billy Easom, all stated that they used this dodger paper for printing scratch pads. They print 9" x 12" sheets with a Lettercraft Printing Company heading and cut the 9" x 12" sheet into 4 scratch pads which are glued at the top end. While going through the orders for October, November, and December 1963, I noticed several sheets from these scratch pads upon which notes had been made and placed in the files for the various orders. Therefore, it appears that a good deal of this dodger paper is used for the printing of these scratch pads. Billy Easom and Robert Klause both stated that they print about 10,000 sheets of this dodger paper at a time which would cut out to about 40,000 scratch pads. Billy Easom and Robert Klause both said that these scratch pads do not last long, as the salesmen give them away and they usually include some when they deliver orders. Billy Easom said that they usually run these scratch pads about once a month, however, they haven't run any for the last couple of months or so.

The withholding tax records reviewed for the last quarter of 1963 and in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, Billy Easom, and Robert Klause, they show the following employees: Homer Dwight Hatcher, Social Security Number 452-52-6749, earnings $80; Jasper R. Hawkins, Social Security Number 451-01-2723, earnings $116; Henry Davila, Social Security Number 456-52-3254, earnings $632.66; Margo Frances Brown, Social Security Number 061-38-4061, earnings, $76.80.

During our visit on 5-11-64 Robert Klause was asked to write the words, "consistently" and "marriage." He correctly spelled "marriage" but incorrectly spelled "consistently" however, it was not the same misspelling as that in the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Investigation continued.

JJH:wd